

South Carolina—General Grant.

The New York Times continues its work of exposing to public view the sores of poor South Carolina; for which no balm is found or proposed that we know of, beyond threats from high quarters that if the tyranny of the barbarians and robbers is continued the Republican party will down them. The correspondent of the Times proposes certain remedies, such as education and political reform, which are delusive and impracticable. These remedies he offers kindly enough after analyzing the social system of South Carolina in the spirit of a commissioner deputed to examine the State by some owner of the realm.

This picture is sad enough. The fratricidalization between carpet-baggers, scoundrels, and negroes shows how Republican reconstruction is non-Domingizing South Carolina. This painful picture is shocking enough; but when we turn to the narrative of the humiliation and want of both sexes of the better class of society, and the low expedients to which they are forced to resort, we find much more cause to deplore the condition to which unprincipled politicians have reduced their country.

The remedies of the Times correspondent are no remedies at all. They cannot be applied. As well try to raise wheat on the alkaline plains as to reform South Carolina in the manner proposed.

Contemporaneously with this correspondence comes the statement of an interview with General Grant, which we find in the Charleston Courier. We are quite entertained with this statement, especially in the relation in which it places General Grant towards South Carolina and the scoundrels that oppress her. He gave the interviewers very plainly a piece of his mind, and bore himself so decidedly towards the State that his conduct was entirely in keeping with the times in which we find the States subordinate to the Federal Government and the finger of the President bigger than the girth of all the Governors of all the States put together.

We like in many respects the plain, blunt talk of the President; but what would have been said of him if, as President, he had talked that way thirty years ago?

This interview we quote as both instructive and interesting:

"Judge T. J. Mackey has given the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier an account of a visit made by him, in company with Senator Robertson, to President Grant. He says that in the course of conversation Senator Robertson referred to the course Judge Mackey has lately pursued in his editorial attacks on the President, and General Grant turned sharply to the latter and asked: 'Why don't you convict Mackey?'"

"The Judge replied that he had not had an opportunity of having the robber Governor brought to justice. The President then remarked that he had heard that a Judge had maintained that Congress could not be trifled with in impeachment, and denounced this proposition that a President or a Governor is above the law as monstrous. He seemed much disgusted with the condition of affairs, and reproached Judge Mackey, for the reason that every Republican is responsible for the villainy existing in South Carolina. He emphatically declared that there must be a true reform in this fall, or the Republican party would at once repudiate the so-called Republicans of South Carolina. He also denounced the conduct of Moses in calling out the militia to defy a process of the late court, and inquired as to Justice and General Grant turned sharply to the latter and asked: 'Why don't you enforce the law?'"

"He was informed that there were enough honest men of sufficient courage to be found to arrest any miscreant. President Grant then alluded to the Federal troops in South Carolina were not there to enforce the collection of export taxes, and that he intended this to be understood. They were stationed there for national purposes, such as arresting illicit distillers, and the like. The President was much incensed at the disgraceful conduct of Neagle in firing into Colonel Black's house while on a drunken spree, and thought he should have been summarily dealt with by the Charleston Courier adds: 'In a word, President Grant is sick of the Columbia ring and its rascality. The load is too heavy for the party or himself to bear. Judge Mackey thinks Grant will henceforth pursue a broader policy toward the South, and that, by the aid of the National Administration and the aid of all honest reformers in South Carolina, an acceptable candidate will be nominated for Governor who will rout Scott, Chamberlain, Moses, Patterson, and Elliott, and all the ring, horse, foot and dragons.'"

Congress and Railroads.

The report of Senator MITCHELL, of the sub-committee of the Senate on Transportation, in relation to the railway postal service, has just been printed. It takes the ground that Congress has power to provide for the transportation of mails over railroads owned by private corporations under the eighth section, article first of the Constitution. He holds that the power to take private property for the purpose of transporting the public mails is an inherent attribute of sovereignty not dependent on the Constitution, and belonging to the power and duty of transporting and distributing the mails throughout the country.

While asserting this power, he does not recommend its use at this time. He contemplates, however, amendments in the laws concerning the postal service, which he proposes to incorporate in a bill which will prepare in the recess before the next session of Congress. His amendments, he says, contemplate just compensation to railroads and an extension of the mail service.

Senator MITCHELL need not be uneasy about the power of Congress to do this. It is deemed necessary that is enough. Congress won't boggle about the Constitution.

The Third.

It is quite amusing to see the "dustation" over the third term. Aspirants can't wait, and their followers are overflowing in patriotic admiration for the ancient custom that limited the President's eligibility to two terms of four years each. Even the Enquirer mounted the editorial trapeze yesterday morning and gave a pirouette or two on the subject. Well, hold to our "good man" for three or seven terms. Who he is we don't choose to tell; but it is exceedingly entertaining to see the bob-tailed candidates for President and Vice-President inveighing so bitterly against the "third term." They can't stand this "waiting for the wagon."

We hail the gifted young editor Mr. A. B. VENABLE, late of the Petersburg Index, as a Richmond colleague of the profession. He comes to the Enquirer as assistant editor, to which paper he is quite an acquisition. He is a native of the famous old county of Prince Edward, won his spurs as editor of the Fairview Commencement, and rose to still greater distinction on the Petersburg Index. He is a member of the good old VENABLE family, and adds to its reputation by the brilliancy of his talents. We welcome him, and trust that we shall have a pleasant time with the added animation he will impart to the editorial table.

The European "Model Republics."

The news just now from France and Spain is not at all encouraging to the "lovers of liberty." Neither country promises to be long what it is, which is all the better for them. France is strong and spirited; Spain is weak and torn and sick of war and discussions. France has a strong man at the head of her Government, and Spain is almost without a head. In both countries the issues seem to render the arbitrary rule necessary.

MacMahon's speech to the French Legislature is bold and positive. He asserts what he considers his rights and duties combined, and assures the representatives of the State that he means to assert the one and perform the other. He tells them that they "enchain their sovereignty," and that he will employ the "means" with which he is "provided to defend his [his] power." This is rather straining republican "ideas." It sounds somewhat like "Old Hickory's" talk. From the Executive to a coordinate branch of the Government it is strong enough for a form of government somewhat "stronger" than a republic. It was just such talk as Marshal MacMahon should have uttered at the moment. If he had hesitated—if he had trembled and spoken indecisively—he would have been ousted in a few hours. But the agitators found him too firm and the Republican papers interpret his speech to show his determination to maintain the republic!

For humanity's sake, we are glad that France finds a firm man in MacMahon. He says he has sworn to preserve security and order in France, and means to do so. He tells the Deputies that he will require certain things at their hands, and the Deputies received the information passively. Whether MacMahon will take the Government time will tell. But he marks out strong and decided rule as the true policy for France, and she will, we hope, have it. A vast amount of human happiness depends upon the maintenance of peace in France. It is a terrible thing for the affairs of any land to fall into the hands of dreaming philosophers and fanatics such as are very plenty in France. (We won't say the United States.)

Poor Spain! She is so wrecked that there is hardly power enough to evolve any form of government. She has sloughed her skin, but she is so very weak that the trouble will be for her to live till another is formed. Possibly other nations will have to take her affairs in hand, and first establishing peace, give to her government and protection until she is able to take care of herself. Certainly this would be a good measure for the peace and prosperity of Europe. We shall not be surprised to see a movement soon with this view.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

We have the best authority for saying that there is not one word of truth in the rumor that is now being paraded through the papers that the western end of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad is about to be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. We are authorized to make the statement even more complete by saying that there is no truth in any rumor of the transfer of the western part, or of any other part, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad or any railroad.

The Whine.

The Whig charges the Dispatch with still "whining" because the people of Richmond are deprived of express facilities on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. We wish the "whine" were confined to the Dispatch. What was the complaint of the best and leading commercial men of this city, published in the papers, but a "whine"—that whine so offensive to "Jack in office"? It is a whine that means more than the Whig affects to believe. Richmond is losing a trade of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by being shut out from communication with nearly half the State, and that its richest half. Is that not enough to fill the air with that bitter and loud and just complaint which the Whig calls a "whine"? Beware of the "whine."

If the anti-third term party will take General MANOX as President we agree to give up all idea of a "third term." We are for him as the best means of getting him from a "consolidated line." He gets there \$25,000, and no other salary that we know of, save that of President of the United States, can induce him to surrender his present office. As President he will get \$50,000 per annum—that will leave a fine profit after deducting "wet groceries." What do you say, gentlemen?

The Richmond Dispatch gravely informs its readers that "the Supreme Court of Maryland yesterday affirmed the judgment of death in Underdook's case."

The murder was perpetrated in Chester county, Pa., and the case was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of that county. Maryland had nothing to do with the case.—London Enterprise.

One would infer from the above that we had made in our editorial columns the statement alluded to. So far is this from being true that we never saw the paragraph until we read it in the Dispatch. It was sent to the office, we supposed and suppose, by the agent of the Associated Press as a telegram, but used by the foreman to fill out a column.

Lieutenant-Governor SHEPHERD, of Washington, is trying to compel DANA, of the New York Sun, to come to Washington to answer the complaint of "libel" in charging SHEPHERD with personal dishonesty. S. tries this under a law passed by the last Congress for the protection of congressmen. Competent lawyers say that SHEPHERD cannot compel DANA to go to Washington.

The Commissioners of the District removed the funds of the District to the United States Treasury. This gave dissatisfaction to the bank which previously had those funds in custody; but the Commissioners had the matter their own way. The Commissioners knew best. They seem to be determined to keep all that they get hold of in a safe place.

Moses's Valuation.—The robber Governor of South Carolina calls a certain class of colored men in South Carolina "good political niggers." They are such as the scoundrels and carpet-baggers can use for their purposes, and such as they invite to their tables.

How is our friend the Enquirer on the centennial? Is that paper willing to see two, four, or six millions voted out of the National Treasury to pay the expenses of that Philadelphia job?

A letter from Mecklenburg Springs is left out because written upon both sides of the paper.

Go to Pike's Peak. On Thursday the thermometer marked 48 degrees at 4,371 P. M.

Mr. John D. Elder, the father of Mr. John A. Elder, the Virginia artist, died on Wednesday. He was about seventy-three years of age.—Fredericksburg Ledger.

The Stone Contract.

The following extract from a private letter from Hon. J. Ambler Smith, dated at Washington, has been handed to us with a request for its publication: "I will not leave here till the granite contract is out of me exceedingly anxious that the honest and industrious stone-cutters shall not suffer. You must say to them that as soon as Secretary Fish returns I will see him and write you when work will commence. The contract ring here and in Richmond have been telling lies to deceive me. I am determined that work shall commence at once, and that hereafter the men shall be paid in money, and not in certificates of men who may fail any day. I shall ask Secretary Fish to make that promise. Your friend, J. AMBLER SMITH."

A Counterpart of Mahone's Express.

LEXINGTON, July 8th, 1874. Editors Richmond Dispatch.—Noticing in your paper of June 29th a comparison between the express facilities offered by the Philadelphia and Reading road and the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, I thought I would send you a little of my experience with the former company in regard to their Express. I left Pottsville, the northern terminus of the road, on Wednesday, March 26th, for Baltimore, and went to the company's office to get my luggage pressed to the latter place. I was told by the clerk that I would have to deposit one dollar with him so as to secure transportation for it by the Adams Express Company after it left the Reading road. This I refused to do, and asked him what would be the cost to Philadelphia. Fifty cents he said. Finally I decided to have my luggage pressed to Reading and pay the expressage there. When I reached Pottsville I found that they charged me 75 cents for transporting it thirty-five miles, when the agent in Pottsville told me he only charged 50 cents to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly eighty miles. I then expressed it to Baltimore for 100 cents, and found it shipped for 100 cents.

The above figures will speak for themselves. Respectfully, etc., C. R. PETERSON.

A Note from General Richardson.

AMTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 10, 1874.

Editors of Dispatch.—All the records and papers of this office were destroyed by fire at the time of the surrender of the city in 1865. Very respectfully, WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, A. G.

THE PUNING OF THE CAR ON THE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Norfolk Landmark of yesterday gives the following particulars of this affair:

When about eight miles below Petersburg the mail and express cars, headed by C. L. Jones and Jennings, were apprised of the terrible fact that their car was on fire by the filling in of a portion of the roof. One of them sprang to the bell-cord to sound the alarm, but found it had been burned off.

At this discovery the full truth of their appalling situation burst upon them. Confined in a small room with no means of egress except through the doors cut in the side, and this means rendered unavailable, with the train in motion, from the fact that neither platform or railing led to other portions of the car. The fierce crackling of the fire, flames leaping into the sky, and the roar of the train, which was rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and with no means to sound an alarm, a terrible death scene was in the face. To remain in the car was to be burned up by the roaring flames, and to leap from the train was to certain death. The hands and faces were scorched, so seizing the only remaining alternative, they leaped from the train.

The Late Bishop Whelan—Obsequies at Wheeling—His Successor, &c.

WHEELING, West Va., July 9.—The remains of Right Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, which left Baltimore by the late western-bound train Wednesday afternoon, reached Wheeling early this morning, and were immediately conveyed to St. James's cathedral, escorted by the clergy and deputations from the various Catholic societies of the place. At 9 A. M. Friday the funeral services were held in the presence of a large number of clergymen, including Archbishop Bayley, Purcell, Kenrick, McCloskey, of Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New York, and Bishops Elder, Wood, Donnelly, Gibbons, Becker, Scharnman, Mullen, and O'Hara, of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Wheeling, Erie, and Scranton.

The services will be of the grandest possible description, and in addition to many prominent bishops, will be attended by numerous clergy from different dioceses, principally those of Wheeling, Richmond, and Baltimore. It was thought that Dr. Whelan, by his long and useful life, and his devotedness to the Catholic Church, but it is understood that this rule will be dispensed with in the present case, and his body, in accordance with his own request, will be conveyed to the new Catholic cemetery of Wheeling.

The funeral obsequies will comprise the recitation of the office of the dead, the celebration of pontifical requiem mass, and the delivery of a suitable panegyric of the deceased by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who was present at the time of his ordination in 1832. After the discourse five absolutions of the remains will be performed by many prelates, four of whom will surround the coffin in their pontifical vestments, and the fifth will occupy a seat in the sanctuary, facing the body, until the fourth absolution is finished, when he will conclude the solemn ceremony. The remains will subsequently be borne from the cathedral by sixteen priests, according to the Rubric, and conveyed to the cemetery, where the final rites will take place.

The names of three leading divines will be transmitted to Rome this week, in order to secure the early appointment of a successor to the deceased prelate. Meanwhile, it is stated, Very Rev. Henry F. Parker, D. D., Vicar General of Wheeling, who attended the Bishop during his illness, will act as the administrator *sede vacante*.

Six prelates, graduates of St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, are expected to be present, comprising Drs. Purcell, Kenrick, McCloskey, Elder, Wood, and Mullen. The three first mentioned are the oldest of the American hierarchy.

The Catholic societies held a large meeting on Wednesday night and determined to meet the remains to-day and form an escort. Mr. George Feeney, chief marshal, headquarters at the Catholic League Hall, in connection with this morning's service, will lead the demonstration imposing. The line was formed at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to Ford's Crossing, in South Wheeling, where the bishop's remains were received upon the arrival of the train from Baltimore. The following route of procession was then pursued to the cathedral: Up Chapline to Twenty-fourth, down Twenty-fourth to Market, up Market to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Eoff, down Eoff to the cathedral. At the request of the societies, many business houses were closed, and the dwellings of Catholics placed in mourning during the time of the procession.

As to Wednesday and those at his back, we have only to say, that his death was a great loss to the Church, and that his remains have fallen. Thus ends the "deitrium" of Wednesday; the "iremens" ere this has doubtless followed.—Christiansburg Messenger.

A NEW TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

The New York Bulletin says: "Not a little surprise was created to-day by the report that arrangements have nearly been perfected for the organization of a new telegraph company, to be backed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Erie Railways. Companies of this kind, it is true, are good news, as it means greatly reduced rates for telegraphing, and accordingly a more general use of telegraph. The Western Union Company has now complete control of this important means for interchanging news; and while there are no doubt changes in regard to their management, we do, as the exponents of the business community, welcome any competition which is likely to result in lower rates and better service."

RESIGNATION TENDERED.—Dr. W. E. Haver, tendered his resignation to the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church on Wednesday. The matter is now under consideration, and it is hoped that he may be induced to withdraw it.—Petersburg Ledger.

Among the freight received here yesterday were two car-loads of bones loaded at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and never shipped until dumped out here.—Alexandria Gazette.

Redemption of National Bank Notes—Savings Bank Tax—New Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Treasurer of the United States, and redeeming agent of the new currency act, in brief with correspondents from assistant treasurers and private parties all over the country asking information concerning the redemption of national bank notes, as provided in section third of the act named.

Mr. Graves, superintendent of the national bank redemption agency, in the Treasury Department, gives the following important information in addition to that communicated in circular number eleven, regulations governing the redemption of national bank notes. Under that portion of section third requiring the redemption of notes in gold, the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation for the redemption of such circulation, any person is permitted to send bank notes, assorted or unassorted, and of any national bank whatever, to be sent in packages by Adams express under Government contract, in sums of one thousand dollars or multiple thereof, for which returns will be made in new legal tender notes under the contract.

The expenses for expressage and assorting the notes will be charged to the banks by which the notes were issued, and not those by which delivered, in proportion to the circulation redeemed. The notes redeemed will be assorted among the two thousand national banks in the United States in the following manner: Assorted-tables, with fifty-two bills of the notes, will be provided for each of the two thousand banks, divided into fifty sections of about forty banks each, arranged alphabetically. The notes will be twice assorted—first, among the fifty sections, and second, the notes of each section will be assorted among the banks in the fifty sections. The notes fit for circulation, it is found, constitute a very small fraction of the total received thus far—about one-tenth.

These notes, after assortment, will be returned to the banks which issued them. These units for circulation will be forwarded the Comptroller of the Currency, who will furnish new notes, the banks being required to make good the amount charged to the five per cent. fund. The redemption of national bank notes is now as free as legal tenders, except that they must be sent in large sums. The Superintendent states that under the new bill the redemption agency is in receipt, or in process of collection, of about nine millions to date.

THE SAVINGS BANKS TAX.

Some papers continue to assert that the bill designed to relieve Savings Banks from tax upon their earnings is not the law, because it had not been approved by the President. This is an error. On July 2d Commissioner Douglas was informed by the State Department that the bill had not passed. Not being satisfied he made further inquiry, and found that it had been approved. It was a bill for the relief of savings banks, and it is the only bill of the kind that has passed the House. It is a bill that will make the extraordinary propositions of that body happily unfeasible. Casarism is no remedy for the South, and the South will find that to be so.

We wish we could share the Eagle's hopefulness. We do not. We went into the late war expecting the aid of the northern Democracy. We did not receive it. On the contrary they furnished the best brains and muscles for our defeat. We do not believe they voluntarily deceived us. But the Republicans were masters of the North and are still. The prevailing temper of the North is not only malicious and hostile to the South, but it seeks our degradation. We cannot permit a social intercourse of the races, and if Casarism will save us, welcome Casarism. If it will not, better that the whole white race of the South should be annihilated than the unrepentant and malignant Radicalism seeks to bring upon us.—Lynchburg News.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, appears to be a fair-minded, just man, and as such does not give much satisfaction to the politicians of either party. He is a man of high character, and his administration as Governor he vetted an election bill intended to give his party—the Conservatives—an unfair advantage over their opponents in Petersburg. He was denounced as a traitor by almost the entire Conservative press, and lately he has been attacked for having accepted, in principle, in language, a resolution of the convention which nominated him—a resolution that pledged the party to wage no factional opposition to the National Administration. On the other hand, Governor Kemper protested strongly against interference by United States troops in the election of 1873, and the place, so alienated from himself the politicians of the other side, who sought to obtain power by arbitrary arrest of election officers. A Governor bold enough to do right, regardless of party ties, should have the united support of the people. But let him continue to be just, and fear not.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE KEMPER CORRESPONDENCE.—From the somewhat enthusiastic comments of the press published on the Kemper correspondence, it would seem that the Governor has rather mended his hold on the Conservatives by the publication than weakened it. If the correspondence was hunted up to damage the late job, it is not likely to have been complete, and now who instigated it? Mosby says ex-Governor Walker did not do it. Mr. Wedderburn says Walker had nothing to do with it. Could it have been Tom Collins? It is a rare chapter in Virginia politics, and it is to be hoped all hands may come out as well as Governor Kemper has.—Staunton Vindicator.

There is no opportunity of making the choice, for a third term means centralization, and is sought only by the representative of that scheme. Governor Kemper probably speaks for no one but himself in this matter, unless it be for the Republican Mosby. In any case, the State of Virginia is not likely to follow such shadows.—Boston Post.

Abingdon and vicinity were visited by a heavy rain-storm on Wednesday evening the 10th inst., which did much damage to the crops. The vegetation was suffering, and looks much brighter to-day.—Abingdon Vindicator.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Robertson, Mrs. J. A. HAWES, wife of the late Samuel P. Hawes, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Died, July 10th, FLORENCE ESTELLE, infant child of Hannah F. and Georgetown Sharp, aged two months and twenty-one days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. F. ESTELLE, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 13th inst. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

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THE FOURTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH have unanimously called the Rev. A. C. Barron, of Lexington, to the pastorate.—Norfolk Landmark.

A NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF GOV. KEMPER'S LETTER.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, a moderate democratic paper, devotes a long column to Governor Kemper's letter published in the Eagle, which it pronounces "a bold rejection and acceptance of the third term theory." After quoting from the letter one of its most striking paragraphs, the Eagle goes on to portray the desperate condition of the Governor Kemper, and says that the words "because they undoubtedly express the views of the statesmen of the South," it adds: "The South seems not only willing to coquette with Casarism," but does so "with a full appreciation and desperate acceptance of consequence." Thirdly, in Governor Kemper's letter is made synonymous with imperialism. The boundary between is skipped in a sentence. The thing and what the thing leads to are apprehended, not without reluctance, but without reservation. There are a mingled pathos and method, a mingled dignity and gravity in this appeal of the South to her conqueror, more eloquent than the party heads, which, in the pages of the Macaulay of the future, will kindle into such passages of eloquence and pity as will make the readers of them ashamed that their ancestors were compelled to furnish occasion for them.

The Eagle goes on to say that while this is "Casarism" southward, not so it is northward, where it thinks "the signs of conservative reaction multiply. Republicanism itself is moderating its severity as the Opposition strengthens in force. Meantime the tide runs in the North to elevate this Casarism above the comedy and persiflage in which it was born. Two terms as a limit comport with the most controlling and exalted precedents in our history. The unwritten laws are the strongest, and the unwritten laws are against this triplication of the Presidency in a single method. The tide runs in the North to elevate this Casarism above the comedy and persiflage in which it was born. Two terms as a limit comport with the most controlling and exalted precedents in our history. The unwritten laws are the strongest, and the unwritten laws are against this triplication of the Presidency in a single method. 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